

## FRENCH INDO-CHINA

in the countries, so a solution to native representation was the problem. The native electorate—one Notable out of a population of four millions—was conservative and controlled by the administration. The French electorate, ten and in great majority functionaries, was to the natives and far more transient in the colony. was to the electorate, but not the attributes of the in matters of optional advice. Here the French was still maintained, but not in such overwhelming proportion. The and provincial councils had long been criticized for their quality and for their excessive docility to the Long tried to increase their vitality by giving them of their own, as part of a general decentralization policy. He the whole representative system was outworn, so he the but not the powers of these assemblies. In Annam, representative government had been tried out, but none too in 1913. The country was so unprepared for such a that it was thought best to give a preliminary in economic problems to the mandarins, who could people. The usual advice on budgetary questions was of discussion characterized these meetings. Inauguration, decided that the time was to a representative chamber for the whole of in the other Annamite countries. It was marked by restoring power to the by a of the codes whose revision had by work was under way for Laos, both in a revised code and by instituting provisions for the most backward country in the

mi Use the others. In Cambodk, a  
reform of  
**the** in 1919, completed by a total  
separation  
rf &e

powers.  
**ia** TOS but the fulfilment of Sanraut's pro-  
la the **of** decentralization. It is curious that  
fet In ia the local administration  
and in

**it** when he did nothing to  
improve

**the** **of** tic **pnremmeat.** In the  
financial field,

fail  
officially contribution. His loan marked

**of** age.  
was **thought** to be qualified for